THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIII. WEDNESDAY, December 21, 1808. No. 1160.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

☞ As the publication of ASHE's TRAVELS is suspended, the printers who have taken notice of the advertisement respecting it, will please discontinue its publication also.

ZADOK CRAMER.

Dec. 5, 1808.

WAS FOUND,

ON Grant's Hill, near Pittsburgh, a SILVER WATCH. The owner may have it again on proving property and paying charges. Apply to the subscriber at Mr. Joseph Harbeson's.

JOHN RATTLE.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6, 1808.

CASTINGS,

FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.

A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of Mr. BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, 6th Dec. 1808.

FOR SALE,

BY THE PIECE,

A neat assortment of the following Articles.

GURRAHS and Bafta MUSLIN,
Cambric, Book and Shirting do.
CALICOES and DIMITIES,
Men's and Women's black and white Cotton HOSE, pr. dozen,
Milled Drab, Mixt & Brown CLOTHS,
Yellow, red, white and green FLANNELS,
Cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Suspenders and Ribands,
Plated and Metal Buttons, pr. groce.

For the above approved notes will be taken, at 2, 4 and 6 months, according to the quantity purchased; and the prices will be found unusually low.

ALSO JUST RECEIVED,

An additional supply of *Teas, Coffee, Loaf* and *Brown Sugar*, Holland & country *Gin*, 4th proof *French Brandy*, and *Sherry Wine*,—on the usual terms, at the Storage and Commission Warehouse of

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 29th, 1808. 7t

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY on Monday morning the 5th inst. from the subscriber, an apprentice named WILLIAM STANFORD. He is about 16 years of age, has red hair, and is small for his age; he had on when he went away a new blue linsey roundabout jacket, vest and pantaloons, new socks, half-worn shoes, and an old hat.—Whoever takes up said runaway, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6th, 1808.

N. B. All persons are forbid harboring him at their peril.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

BLANK CHECKS,

Elegant y printed, on good paper.

Spanish Sole Leather.

THE subscribers have a quantity of prime SOLE LEATHER, of clean, well trimmed Spanish Hides, which they will exchange, at the rate of two shillings per pound, for Flax Linen at 3*s*. Tow Linen at 2*s*. and good twilled Bags at 1 dollar.

DENNY & FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 26, 1808. 6t

JAMES THOMPSON,

Hatter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by *David M'Keehan* as a book store, on the east side of the Diamond, opposite the Market House, where, from the arrangements he has made, he will be enabled to keep a constant supply of HATS of every description, of the newest fashions, and the best workmanship and materials.

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 29, 1808.

THOMAS LLOYD,

Taylor and Habit Maker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business in the house of Mr. Wills, next door to Mr. James Gibson's store, and nearly opposite to the Black Bear tavern, Market street; where he intends carrying it on in all its various branches: and flatters himself, that by his extensive knowledge and long tried experience in his profession, to give general satisfaction to all who will favor him with their commands.

Nov. 16, 1808. tf.

PITTSBURGH

Flint Glass Manufactory.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public in general, that they have now on hand, at the *Pitisburgh Flint Glass Manufactory*, an extensive assortment of the following articles, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms, viz.—

Quart, pint, half pint and gill Decanters,
Quart, pint, half pint, and gill Tumblers,
Cream Jugs and Sugar Basins,
Glass Pitchers, Proof Bottles,
Pocket Flasks, Phials, &c. &c.

BAKEWELL & ENSELL.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

N. B. Cash given for *Pot* and *Pearl Ashes*. tf.

Just Received,

And now opening for sale, by

ALGEO & STEVENSON,

Between Second & Third in Market St.

A FRESH AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Merchandize;

CONSISTING of fine and superfine *Broad-Cloths—Cassimers—Coatings—Kersey—Mole Skin—Bayes—Rose and Point Blankets—Swansdown—Toilinett—Velvets & Cords—Callimanco—Bombazett—Cambric and Coarse Muslin—Leno and Book Muslin—Callicoes and Chintzes—Silk and Cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs—Silk and Cotton Umbrellas—Leather and Morocco Slippers—Cotton and Worsted Stockings*, &c. &c.——Also, *Hardware, Cuttlery, Queensware*, and *Groceries*, with a quantity of excellent SOAL LEATHER, all for sale on moderate terms, for cash or approved country produce.

☞ Those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those that do not pay before the 1st of January, 1809, will find their accounts in the hands of an attorney.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 16, 1808. tf.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

TO BE RENTED,

That valuable public house, long known by the name of Reed's Tavern, sign of the *Buck*, within twenty steps of the court house, on the west side of the public square, in Pittsburgh. The house is in perfect, good repair, wtth a large stable, and a good well of water opposite the door. Possession may be had on the 1st of October, and the terms will be made known by applying to the subscriber on the premises. SAMUEL BOYD.

July 25, 1808.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

The following

Tracts of Land

Are offered for Sale, or will be exchanged for property in or near the county of Philadelphia.

In Leets District—Nos. 57, 59, 102.

In Cunningham's District—Nos. 87, 88, 89.

For terms enquire of FREDERICK BEATES, Philadelphia, or of JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, Allegheny county.

3000 Acres of unseated Land, in Alexander's, Breaden's, and Leet's Districts, to be let on liberal improving leases, from 6 to 8 years. Enquire of the said John Way.

May 7, 1808. tf

Ten Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber on the 19th of last January, delivered to *John Harrison*, whom I was acquainted with in Philadelphia formerly, but his residence of late has been in Hanover township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, a letter with Thirty Dollars inclosed, directed to Robert Tackaberry, near Pittsburgh; said Harrison said he was well acquainted with the family in Ireland, and wished to have an opportunity of seeing him and the rest of the family lately arrived; but I am informed by letters from R. Tackaberry he did not call to deliver said letter, though he called to see some acquaintance in Pittsburgh. I had a better opinion of said Harrison, and did not expect he would be guilty of a breach of trust, as I gave him as a present Six Dollars towards travelling charges. He was seen in Washington county since, and brought a great deal of fine cloaths to his wife, who with her father is gone down the river Ohio. I will give the above reward to any person who will lodge him in jail, to be tried for a breach of trust, by producing the jailor's receipt of his commitment to me.

JOSEPH FEARON,

No. 93. Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

September 10, 1808.

ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having her Rope Walk now in complete order, will be enabled to keep a constant supply of ROPES superior and cheaper to any imported from Kentucky, which she offers for sale at the following prices.

Bedcords,	28 yards,	37 1-2 Cts.	per piece.
Lacings,	18 do.	25	do.
Ploughlines,	24 do.	18 3-4	do.
Tarred Cordage		12 1-2	lb.
White do.		13	do.

A reasonable discount will be made when taken by the quantity.

She has on hand, and will constantly keep, a complete assortment of CUT & WROUGHT NAILS and SPRIGS.

Cash, at seven cents per lb. will be given for sound, clean *HEMP*.

MARY IRWIN,

At the corner of Liberty and Third sts. Pittsbuurgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

Latest from Europe.

NEW-YORK, *Dec.* 4.

On Saturday night arrived here the British Packet Manchester, capt. Davies, with the October mail. She sailed from Falmouth on the 12th of October, and arrived at Halifax on the 12th of November—and sailed from thence on the 27th.—The British troops under general Prevost, were to sail from Halifax on Saturday last, destination unknown, but supposed to go against Martinique.

By the Packet the editors of the New-York Gazette have received London papers to the 10th of October, 13 days later than our former accounts.

Our readers will perceive by the extracts which we have given, that Gen. Blake has recaptured Bilboa after a severe battle with the French, the latter lost 2000 men killed and wounded, and 3000 prisoners, with a great part of their baggage, &c.—Napoleon has prohibited the introduction of all colonial produce coming into France from Holland and Spain, by a decree of the 6th of September. Bonaparte left St. Cloud on the 23d of September, and was to have an interview with the emperor Alexander at Erfurth: It was said the emperor of Austria and the king of Prussia were invited to be of the party.—Sir Arthur Wellesley and gen. Forguson with their staff had returned to England from Portugal; and the Russian fleet from Lisbon had arrived in England. The expedition under Sir David Baird sailed from Falmouth on the 9th of October.

By the Packet we have received a copy of Gen. Prevost's speech to the assembly of the province of Nova Scotia, wherein he says—"That in obedience to his majesty's command, he should shortly proceed to a particular foreign service; and that in his absence the duties of his office would devolve on the hon. Alexander Croke."

From this speech we have copied the following *important* passage:—

"When I turn my thoughts to the affairs of this province, I find much to congratulate you upon:—We can now fully and fairly estimate the effects of the Embargo, so long and so rigorously imposed on the commerce of the United States, by the government of that country. The manner in which their general restriction of trade has been carried into execution, leaves no doubt as to the real object intended to be accomplished by it. The project has totally failed; and the British nation has derived sufficient experience from the measure, to be convinced, that her colonies and commerce can be as little affected by the embargo of America, as by the blockading decrees of France.—New sources have been resorted to with success, to supply the deficiencies produced by so sudden an interruption of commerce, and the vast increase of imports and exports of this province proves, that the embargo is a measure well adapted to promote the true interest of his majesty's North American colonies."

Corunna, Oct. 1.—Burgos was evacuated on the 22d ult. by the French, after spiking their artillery, and destroying their powder. The next operation will be against St. Sebastian.—From the situation of affairs, a great battle must soon take place, unless the French retire altogether.

Reinforcements are pouring in upon Blake's army every day. To-morrow we expect 80,000 troops, part of which are English; and some from Portugal are on their way to join him. The Archbishop of Toledo (Don Louis de Bourbon, nephew to Charles IV. and cousin to Ferdinand) will, it is thought be elected regent of the kingdom. The count de Florida Blanca, who had been chosen ad interim, is a man greatly attached to the English. The Spanish troops under the Marquis de la Romana arrived off this Island last night and have been ordered for Santander and Bilboa.

Madrid, Sept. 17.—Gen. Cuesta is named commander in chief of the army of Arragon and Castile, at the request of gen. Palafox.—Major gen. Lord William Bentnink arrived her the day before yesterday.

Sept. 18.—To-day arrived here the division of gen. Reding, which it is said is on its march for Somo Siera, to join the army of old Castile. The gen. will go to Grenada to organize the 20,000 men who have been enroiled there, and are now clothed and equipped. These, we are assured, will embark at Malaga for Catalonia, where it appears they have not more than 5000 regular troops, the miquilets not being such; and that principality besides is deficient in cavalry. The divisions of the Segnior Compagni have marched for Arragon.

The houses and remaining effects of those who went away with Joseph Napoleon, and other persons devoted to the French, have been seized by order of the government.

St. Sebastian, Sept. 5.—The day before yesterday a Spaniard arrived here, who left Paris nine days ago; they say there are no troops in that city but the guards of honour, which he saw reviewed by Napoleon, and that in his whole passage from the capital to Bayonne, he did not meet more than 7 or 800 men; yet the French papers, lying, as usual, say that 200,000 men, conveyed in 10,000 carriages, are on their way to Spain.

Raynosa, Sept. 2.—We have received intelligence that the 4th division of our army, under the command of the marquis of Portazgo, had entered Bilboa, after a strongly contested action of three hours against 2000 French, a number of whom were killed, and the rest escaped to Vittoria. On our side we had some wounded. We have taken the greater part of the baggage of Massaredo, who was with that division of the French, and made his escape with them. To-morrow we expect the particulars.

St. Andero, Sept. 23.—Five thousand Spanish troops from the army of gen. Blake have taken Bilboa, and obliged the French who were there to fly, leaving behind a great part of their baggage. The writer of the letter which brings this intelligence concludes:—

"Spanish patriotism is truly worthy our admiration. May heaven assist us, and deliver us from the infamous yoke with which we are threatened, since, if the French succeed in their endeavors to subjugate us, we shall be greater slaves than the Africans."

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LONDON, *Oct.* 3.—The following letter is introduced by one from Lord Collingwood—

"*H. M. ship Imperieuse, off Mongal, July* 31, 1808.

"*My Lord*—The castle of Mongal, an important post, completely commanding a pass in the road from Barcelona to Gerona, which the French are now besieging, and the only one between those towns occupied by the enemy, surrendered this morning to his majesty's ship under my command. The Spanish militia behaved admirably, in carrying an out post on a neighbouring hill. Lieut. Hope, with the marines, took possession of the castle, which, by means of powder, is now levelled with the ground. The rocks there are blown down in the road, which in many other places is rendered impassable to artillery, without a very great loss of men, if they determine to repair them.

"I enclose to your lordship a list of the prisoners, and of the material part of the military stores; all that could be of use to the Spanish militia have been delivered to them. I have the honor to be, &c.

COCHRANE.

Right hon. lord Collingwood,
commander in chief, &c.

"1 capt. 1 lieut. 2 sergeants, 8 corporals, (7 wounded) 5 gunners (2 killed) 54 soldiers —total 71.

"5 cannon, 80 muskets, 80 bayonets, 80 cartouches, 500 cannon balls, 18 barrels of powder and cartridges, &c."

—

Several Russian ships of war have been taken by the Swedish flotilla, off Sweaborg, which have been sent by the combined fleet, and straightway converted into fire ships; four of which lay waiting for a fair wind, to be sent in among the Russian fleet.

Private letters from Lisbon, dated the 19th ult. received on Thursday evening, state that the generals and officers serving under sir A. Wellesley, in the battles of the 17th and 21st August, have resolved to present to him a piece of plate, value 1000 guineas, with an appropriate inscription, as a mark of their high admiration of his military skill and gallantry on those days, as well as for having protested against the humiliating convention which was afterwards concluded. This manifests their sense of the victories which he so nobly gained; and we rejoice to see, that as to the character of those victories, there is no difference of opinion any where.

Letters, we understand, were received yesterday evening from Holland, dated so late as Friday last, which stated, that intelligence had been received that morning from Koningsberg, that the projected meeting between the emperors of Russia and France would not take place, in consequence of a revolution at St. Petsrsburgh, produced by the agents of England, Austria and Prussia. The empress (whether the reigning or mother is not stated) is reported to be at the head of the insurrection. The emperor Alexander is said to have been arrested.

We give this information as it reached us, pledging ourselves no further for its authenticity, than that such a report prevailed in Holland at the time we have stated. It is not improbable that some of the Russian nobles may have remonstrated against the emperor's putting himself into the hands of Bonaparte, and that their representations may have determined him to relinquish his dasign of proceeding to Erfurth.

There is another article of intelligence derived from the same authority, which we can advance with more confidence. Measures of extraordinary rigour are daily expected to take place in Holland. The intercourse between that country and this will, it is supposed, pe interdicted on pain of death. It was understood that a command to this effect was communicated from the emporor of the French, at the period the following decree prohibiting the introduction of colonial produce was transmitted:

Prohibition against the introduction of colonial prodnce.

Extract from the minutes of the office of Secretary of State.

Palace of St. Cloud, Sept. 6.

Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine.

On the report of the minister of finance, our council of state have been heard, we decreed, and do decree as follows:—

Art. I. The introduction of all colonial produce coming from Holland and Spain into France is prohibited until further orders.

II. All vessels freighted with such articles, which shall enter the Elbe, or the Jade, shall be seized and confiscated.

III. The present decree is not to contravene that of the 19th June, by which we reserved to ourselves the right to allow the importation of cotton wool, under certain circumstances.

IV. Our minister of finance is charged with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

We have just received Paris papers to the 23d and *Dutch* papers to the 27th, inclusive. Bonaparte set out from St. Cloud, early on the morning of the 23d, on a journey, accompanied by the secrethry of state, and several other attendants. The minister for foreign affairs and the Russian ambassador had set out the day before.

It appears from the *Dutch* Journals that Bonaparte has, by the means of subsidiary treaties which he has concluded with the princes of the Rhenish confederacy, augmented his military establishment with upwards of 100,000 Germans. These troops are furnished by the different members of the confederacy, in addition to their stipulated contingents, are to be paid for as mercenaries, at least this the engagement. They are to be transferred to the French service in fixed proportions, from the quotas already raised, and the deficiency thus occasioned in the confederate force is to be supplied by new conscriptions. The subsidiary army is to be clothed in French uniform, and to be armed, exercised, and paid for in the same manner as the French soldiers. By the terms of the contract they are not to serve out of Europe, and in the time they are to be employed in doing garrison duty in the interior of France. This we rejoice to hear. They may one day, perhaps, act a very different part from that now allotted them, and facilitate the overthrow of that very power which they are hired to support. The Baden mercenaries are said to have already gone into quarters at Strasburgh. Nothing short of the most urgent necessity can, we should think, have indueed Bonaparte to resort to such a dangerous expedient.

October 8.—We received news from Spain up to the 2d inst, at a late hour last night, by which we are happy to learn that the Spanish troops from the Baltic arrived off Corunna on the 30th ult. and were immediately ordered to proceed to Bilboa, and reinforce the army of the gallant general Blake. It was stated the other day, that they were to have been landed at Gijon, which would have very considerably shortened their march to the scene where their services are so much required. We trust however that no material inconvenience will arise from the delay. We consider such an addition to Blake's army of regular troops a most important circumstance. Blake's force is acting upon the right wing of the French, and a part of it is going back to St. Sebastian. The capture of that place, which seems very probable, will be very hurtful to the French, and may possibly lead to the interposition of a strong body of Spaniards between them and France.—Blake's head quarters in the middle of Sept. were at Quintanilla. The army of Arragon and Valencia had its head quarters at Sos. The immortal Palafox had resigned the command of his army to gen. Cuesta. The Castilian army had began its march towards Aradda and Burgos de Osma. The whole of the French in Biscay and Navarre is estimated at less than 39,129 men, and desertions frequently occurring. About 3000 in Pampeluna; and the rest cantoned in Rioja. This statement was found in the baggage of a French officer. The article from Grenada is very gratifying, as we have hitherto heard less of that very considerable province than of any other in Spain.—The Grenadians it appears have not been wanting in patriotic attachment to the cause of their country or in raising the populace for its defence. Gen. Reding has gone there to organize its army, which consists of upwards of 20,000 men, and who, it is added, are to be embarked at Malaga and sent to Catalonia.—The venerable count Florida Blanca has been appointed president of the the general government *ad interim*. It is to meet at Aranjeuz, and not at Madrid, as has been reported; Lord Bentnink went from Lisbon to Cadiz, and thence to Madrid, where he arrived on the 25th ult. charged with a mission to the general government. The Spanish papers, as yet, remain perfectly silent upon the late convention of Cintra. In all measures of the Spaniards, whether of a civil or military description, we still perceive the combined operation of the same ardent patriotism and sound discretion, which from the beginning has so eminently distinguished them, and which exalt them as a nation so highly, and so much to the disgrace of their frivolous and sanguinary neighbours across the Pyrenees.

Respecting the movements of the attrocious disturber of Europe, we only learn from the *Dutch* papers to the 4th inst. that he was at Mentz on the 24th of September, whence he was to depart to Frankfort on the following day. Murat went there on the 23d. Alexander passed through Liebau on the 15th, and was at Konigsberg on the 18th ultimo. We may, therefore, conclude that before this time the inauspicious interview of Napoleon and Alexander has actually taken place.—What melancholy consequences will be the result, we venture not to predict. It will, we fear, prove infinitely more disastrous to the world than all the open or secret articles framed and signed at Tilsit.

Last night dispatches reached the Admiralty, announcing the arrival at Portsmouth of Rear Admiral Tyler with the Russian fleet, under the convoy of the Barfleur of 98 guns, the admiral's flag ship, capt. M'Leod, and the Alfred, *Donegal*, Conqueror, Elizabeth, and L'Hercule, of 74 guns. The whole of the convoy reached St. Helen's yesterday morning. The Russian fleet consists of seven sail of the line, and a frigate. The flag of the commander in chief, Vice Admiral Sinivian, was on board the Ratvizan, of 66 guns. Considerable surprize was excited at Portsmouth, that the customary salute was not given by admiral Tyler to admiral Montague's flag. It also created much astonishment that neither the British nor the Russian ships from the Tagus had their colours flying. As the case, however, was extraordinary, an extraordinary conduct may have been thought necessary upon the occasion. That our vessels had no colours flying was, we apprehend in consequence of orders from the Admiralty.

TRUROW, ENG. *Oct.* 8.

SPAIN.—A long reign of glory and happiness to the Spanish nation, for well do they merit it!—The army of general Blake has effected

THE RE-CAPTURE OF BILBOA,

After a severe conflict, in which the French lost 2000 men killed and wounded, and 3000 taken prisoners. This valuable intelligence reached us on Monday evening by the *Dispatch* packet, in 5 days from Corunna to Falmouth. Corunna was illuminated three successive nights in honor of the brilliant atchievement

We cannot but believe that the attack upon Bilboa must have been accompanied by advantages obtained in the interior also. Bessiers must have fallen back from Burgos (where the French papers tell us his right wing was posted) or his retreat must inevitably be cut off by the possession of Bilboa. But as we know that three great Spanish armies were pressing forward towards Biscay and Navarre, we may reasonably infer that the capture of Bilboa has been the result of their united operation, which have driven the French armies before them up to these points. We hourly expect the details of these splendid operations. In the mean time the possession of this fine city, which is only 70 English miles from Bayonne, is of infinite importance to the patriots. It has one of the best harbors in the north of Spain, and so situated in the vicinity of the grand pass, as to present incalculable advantages to the landing of troops, arms, provisions, etc. just at the very point where they will be most needed.—The recovery of its capital, and removal of the pressure of the hostile armies, will enable the hardy Biscayans to rise, and combine their strength with that of their hardy co-patriots. The Biscayans and Asturians are the Spartans of Spain; and here or in the adjoining province of Naverre will probably be found the modern Thermopylae; to which at this moment, no less than 200,000 Spaniards, glowing with patriotism, as warm and devoted as that which animated Leonidas and his 400, are now pressing forward to stem the torrent with which the boasting tyrant threatens to overwhelm them. The conflict will be dreadful; and we daily expect to hear that it has begun.

P. S. The accounts brought by the Eliza packet, Capt. Sampson, which arrived at Falmouth on Wednesday, fully confirm the news brought by the *Dispatch*, and given in the preceding column, of the defeat of the French near Bilboa, and the re-capture of that city. It was effected by a division of general Blake's army, under the command of the marquis Podarga. The battle was fought on the 31st ult. and was most sanguinary.

The expedition under the gallant Sir *David* Baird are still at Falmouth, but will be off the first fair wind. It is understood they are to land in the north of Spain. We have heard Corunna mentioned; but perhaps the recovery of Bilboa may carry them still nearer the great scene of action. They have been joined during the week by some transports from Plymouth, and a transport with Spanish troops from the Baltic, which had missed their convoy. The cavalry intended to act with this division are to follow. They consist of the 7th (commanded by our gallant townsman, Lieut. Col. Vivian) and which are now embarked at Portsmouth; the 10th, 14th, 15th, and 16th.

No further accounts have reached this country respecting the revolution which is stated to have taken place at St. Petersburgh; we are therefore unable to confirm or contradict the report. It appears, however, extremely probable that such an event may have taken place. The war with Great Britain and Sweden was from the beginning very unpopular in Russia, and the privations which the Russians have suffered by the stagnation of their trade, have produced the most serious discontents. The attrocious conduct of Bonaparte towards the Spaniards is well known in Russia, and must have produced a most serious effect; and when it was known that the emperor Alexander was in a manner ordered to Erfurth, to receive Bonaparte's commands, it is by no means unlikely that the popular indignation should have manifested itself in a decided manner.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, December 21, 1808.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Robert Steele, MR. WILLIAM DENNISON, of New-Alexandria, Westmoreland county, to Miss SALLY COOPER, daughter of Mr. James Cooper, of this place.

—

The Pennsylvania Electors of a President and Vice President of the United States, assembled at Lancaster on Wednesday the 7th inst. and gave an unanimous vote for James Madison as President, and George Clinton, as Vice President.

—

Accounts from the City of Washington, to the 10th inst. say, that the House of Representatives are still in engaged with the resolution reported by the Committee, on the state of our foreign relations.

—

Mr. Burwell, formerly private secretary to the President of the United States, and more intimate with him at this time than any other member of Congress, with the single exception perhaps of *Mr. Eppes*, has declared unequivocal that the Embargo will be raised before the close of the present Session. Mr. B. is a man of truth and honor, and undoubtedly has no idea that he whom he deems his best and greatest friend, would deceive him upon this important subject. Yet we ought to caution both our mercantile and agricultural friends against becoming the dupes of intimations of this sort.—Every breath of rumour that is blown from this hill of winds has a sensible effect upon the markets, gives rise to iniquitous speculations. The truth is, as *Mr. Jefferson* acknowledged to *Capt. Woodward*, that the administration *knows not what to do next*. *Freemans Jour.*

—

State Legislature.

—

PRESLEY CARR LANE, Esq. was appointed speaker of the Senate, on Tuesday.

On the same day in the house of representatives, NATHANIEL B. BOILEAU, Esq. was elected speaker.

—

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7.

A committee was appoined to wait on the governor, and inform him that the house was ready to receive his communications. The committee performed the service, and reported that the governor would deliver his communications to both houses at twelve o'clock to morrow.

—

THURSDAY, DEC. 8, 1808.

At 12 o'clock the governor, accompanied by the officers of government, entered the chamber of the house of representatives, and delivered the following

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the senate, and
Gentlemen of the house of representatives,

THE existing crisis in public affairs will naturally engage the attention of the members of the union; and particularly, I trust, of Pennsylvania. The communications, which the president has recently made to congress, disclose in a clear and comprehensive review, the origin and progress of our controversy with the belligerent powers. And should we, after all, be compelled to surrender the blessing and the hope of peace, we have certainly the consolation to see it demonstrated to the world, that neither the guilt of aggression, nor the folly of ambition, can be fairly imputed to the measures of our government. impartial, respectful and conciliatory towards other nations, the federal administration, with becoming firmness and dignity, has sought in return attonement for acknowledged injuries, and security for unquestionable rights. In the result however, an appeal to the justice, (nay to the interest) of those nations, has been received with indifference, or rejected with derision; truth and reason have been opposed, in vain, to pride and power; and every candid mind at last perceives, that the independence of America must be maintained (as it was atchieved) by the active patriotism and valour of her sons.

If any thing were wanting to evince the wisdom of the course which congress has pursued at the perilous period, the safety given to our commercial capital, with all its incidents (notwithstanding the probable fate of the negociations with foreign powers) must, I think, remove every doubt. It is true, that by the operation of the embargo, the spirit of maritime enterprize has been restrained, the profits of trade are for a while surrendered, the price of some of the staples of United States has been reduced, and the occupations of particular classes of citizens has been partially interrupted: but these inconveniences are not so great as the loss of private property, which lawless captures and arbitrary confiscations would inevitably produce; and they are unworthy of a moment's calculation, when placed in competition with the loss of national independence, to be incurred by a tame submission to the orders and decrees of the sovereigns of Europe. Nor are these (you will readily perceive) the only considerations, which accommodate the suspension of foreign commerce to the interest, as well as to the honour of our country.

Upon a full view of the national situation, its present inconveniences and its probable consequences, the patriotic disposition, which has been manifested by our immediate constituents, is entitled to universal respect and applause: if it is true, that symptoms of disaffection to the union, of opposition to the laws and of animosity to the chosen rulers of the people, have elsewhere appeared, Pennsylvania, we know, directing her energies to other objects, has borne the suspension of her commerce without murmur or complaint. Neither the restraints of the embargo, nor the feuds of party, nor the the allurements of private interest, nor the menaces of war, have impaired, in feeling or in action, her obedience to the constitution and laws; her pride of character, or her plighted faith to the government of the union. An example so honorable and so conspicuous, cannot fail to be beneficial. Extending beyond the limits of Pennsylvania, it will animate and confirm the virtue of her sister states. And, for my own part, I feel the highest gratification, that among the latest acts of a protracted public life, after a lapse of more than thirty years, and in seasons of extreme difficulty and danger, I can *again* unite with my countrymen in "the mutual pledge of our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor," to support the declaration that "these United States are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT."

But, gentlemen, in order to give efficient support to such a declaration, every state, nay every citizen of every state must rally round the standard of the union, prepared, in numbers, in discipline and in arms, as well as in resolution, to encounter and repel every hostile assailant. Hence the condition of the militia will claim and receive your earliest attention. The muster-roll exhibits a force formidable indeed in its amount, and exemplary for the patriotism and bravery of those who compose it; but to render the militia an adequate substitute, or even a useful auxiliary for a regular army, a new system of organization, better directed to the purposes of discipline,

subordination and equipment, is anxiously expected from the wisdom of the legislature.

Nor is it in military preparation alone, that our zeal to support the declaration of independence ought now to be displayed. The theory of independence is often distinct from its practical enjoyment, and the republican institutions of our country will be vain and illusory, unless the morals and the manners of the people shall be moulded in conformity to them. To be truly independent, we must be able to provide, at least, for our own wants; we must explore and combine the physical properties of our climate and our soil, our woods and our water: and, to be truly republican, we must maintain a pure and vigilant administration of justice; we must multiply the opportunities of acquiring useful knowledge; and we must endeavor (mutually endeavor) to extinguish or to allay the spirit of party. Upon the various subjects, connected with these important considerations, the records of your predecessors will present an ample scope for deliberation; and I am persuaded, that in the encouragement given to the improvement of roads, inland navigation and other public works; in the patronage conferred on seminaries for educating the poor, and in the necessary augmentation of the number of the judges, as well as in the reorganization of the courts to answer the calls of justice, you will invariably consult and pursue the welfare and the honour of the state. In a career so laudable, all party animosity will be subdued, all personal asperity will be assuaged, and the diffusive influence of such liberality and forbearance, will not fail to produce, among our constituents, that unity and harmony of action, without which we cannot long hope to prosper, and with which we shall never have occasion to fear.

Gentlemen of the house of representatives,

By the annual reports from the department of accounts, you will perceive, that the permanent revenues of the commonwealth are sufficient to defray the ordinary expences of government; and that to those revenues an addition has been made since your last session, by a subscription for two hundred shares of the stock of the bank of Philadelphia, at par, the market price being so advanced as to exclude the alternative of a purchase.

In the application of the public treasure, the legislature will endeavor, I am confident, to unite the duty of economy, with the attainments of a liberal and enlightened policy, particularly as our constituents have ever evinced an eagar disposition to contribute, whatever may be wanting for the important objects to which I have alluded.

Permit me to add, that in revising the Journals, it will be found, that a legislative pledge remains unsatisfied; to the honor of the late governor Mifflin; whose patriotic life, in war and in peace, in the field and in the cabinet, had been devoted to the service of his country; a public funeral and a monument were decreed in the year 1800; but, by an unfortunate omission, the resolution of the two houses was not presented for the executive approbation (which would cordially have been given,) and no appropriation consequently exists, to complete this last testimonial of the affection and respect of Pennsylvania, for one of her distinguished sons. Another native of our state, the gallant Wayne, who, to the glorious exploits of his revolutionary career, added in latter times, a signal victory over a combination of Indian forces, hitherto probably unequalled, lies buried in a distant grave without a single trophy to designate the spot. His deeds must amply consecrate his memory, but something will still be due to evince the sense, which his country entertains of his virtue and his valour.

Gentlemen of the senate, and

Gentlemen of the house of representatives,

In my last personal communication to the legislature, probably in the last important public act of my life, I shall be indulged, I hope, in claiming some credit for feelings corresponding with the solemnity of the occasion. It has been my lot to witness the progress of our country, from a colonial to a national character, through the ordeal of many trials in peace and in war. It has been my happines to enjoy the favor and the confidence of our country in the most arduous as well as in the most auspicious stages of her political career. Thus attached, by every tie of honor and of gratitude, by all the motives of social interest and affection, I contemplate the future destinies of our country with a proud, but an anxious expectation. My dav of exertion, (of feeble exertion at the best) is past; but for our fellow-citizens and for their representatives, in every department of the government, I can only cease to implore the blessing of Providence, when I cease to exist.

THOMAS M'KEAN.

Lancaster, *Dec.* 8, 1808.

By the arrival of the schooner Mohawk, at Salem, in 28 days from Liverpool, the following intelligence has been received, viz.

That a Russian and French messenger had arrived at London, on the 21st of October, with two letters dated from Erfurth, and addressed by M. de Champagny, the French minister for foreign affairs, and M. de Romanzow, the Russian minister, to his excellency George Canning, Esq. stating, that his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, and his majesty the emperor of the French, being equally anxious to put an end to the calamities of war, he (the minister for foreign affairs) has it in command to request his excellency to communicate to his Britannic majesty that desire, and if his Britannic majesty be influenced by a similar desire, to propose that plenipotentiaries be immediately named, to proceed to a place that may be fixed upon, to open a negociation with the plenipotentiaries of their imperial majesties, for the conclusion of a *maritime* peace.

The accounts from Spain, are to the 19th of October. A general attack on the whole French line, was intended for the 23d and 24th inst.—The troops under gen. Baird (13,000) were lying at Corunna, 17th Oct. in transports.—Ferdinand 7th, his brother and uncle, are at Paris. Costana is to command the centre of the great Spanish army. Among the British officers in Spain, are 40 members of parliament. The transports conveying the French troops from Lisbon to France, met with a severe gale; one was lost, and 287 soldiers perished. An arrival at Plymouth (England) from Corunna, is said to have brought a report that the Spaniards have gained a victory over the French, and that Corunna had been illuminated in consequence. Twenty thousand British troops have marched into Spain from Portugal. The loss of the French in battles in Portugal, previous to the capitulation, are—killed 2226, wounded 1703, prisoners 2634: capitulated 26,361 infantry, 1093 cavalry, and 161 conductors, with 2868 waggons and 82 boxes cartridges. On the 1st of October the 78th regt. arrived at Paris, on its march to Spain; this is the last regiment that is to proceed from the grand army to that country. There has been a friendly meeting of the emperors of Russia and France at Erfurth; from thence the pacific overtures had been sent to England. Talleyrand and Champagny accompanied Bonaparte. An armistice between the Swedes and Russians has taken place in the north of Finland; it is for an unlimitted time, and is dated the 17th of September, 1808. The king of Sweden has broke 4000 of his guards. There is no new indication of a hostile disposition on the part of the Austrians. A proclamation has been issued in Italy, by Bonaparte, forbidding the people to speak about the affairs of Spain.

There is nothing in the papers brought by the Mohawk regarding American affairs, but the reiteration of the remark that there is no impediment to a *direct* trade between the United States and Spain and Portugal, and their colonies.

PHILADELPHIA, *Dec.* 5.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

"NEW YORK, *Dec.* 4.—Arrived, brig Little Cherub, Davis, 40 days from Cayenne. Sailed in co. with the Daphne of Charleston; and left the Phoebe, off Providence, to sail in 6 days.

Passengers on board the brig Little Cherub, Captain Davis, from Cayenne Timothy T. Edwards, late master of the brig Brutus, of N. York.

The following particulars were handed to the Editors, by Captain Timothy T. Edwards, whom we know to be a man of strictest veracity.

The Brutus left the Bay of Bengal on the 29th of May last, bound for New-York, and on the the 11th of Sept, in 11 N. lat. and 19 W. long. was captured by the French Letter of Marque the Dame Ernouf, commanded by Alexis Grassin, member of the Legion of Honour, and owned by Messrs. Goyon and Eyfren, merchants Point Petre, Gaudaloupe.

The Dame Ernouf was 26 days out from Nants and bound for Cayenne.

Captain Grassin took out the master of the brig Brutus, all the officers and most of the crew, put on board the prize master and seven hands, and ordered her for Cayenne.

The hatches of the Brutus were broken open at Sea, and the most valuable goods were taken out and put on board the Letter of Marque.

The Brutus arrived at Cayenne the 5th of Oct. and was adjudged a lawful prize to the captors, on the 18th of the same month, under the decree of the French Government, dated the 17th of *December*, 1807, declaring all English ports in a state of blockade, consequently was condemned by an ex post facto law, for the Brutus was actually at an English port in India when the arrette was issued.

On the arrival of the master of the Brutus at Cayenne, he was introduced to his Excellency general Victor Hughes, member of the Legion of Honor (of noted memory,) who observed that the Brutus must be condemned, although she had been in a fair trade, and nothing of her voyage appeared to be contraband of war; and although the arrette was issued six months after the Brutus left America, there was no proviso in the decree—there was no alternative. His words were, he must do with his hands what his heart told him was not right. (How his tune alters.)

His Excellency further observed, that the Americans were in a very disagreeable situation—neither governed at home nor respected abroad; and that all the nations of Europe, enumerating the many and mighty Kingdoms lately made by his imperial majesty Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and Protector of the confederation of the Rhine; that their great and mighty powers in conjunction with the French, made lawful prizes of all vessels trading with England or any other of her colonies. The decree was the order of his master the Emperor, and must be carried into execution in this instance or he should lose his office as Governor of Cayenne.

His excellency one morning at his Levee further observed, when speaking of the Americans, that they were a very ungrateful People—the French Nation, famous for their magnanimity, had given the Americans their Liberty—in return for which the French had been treated with the grossest ingratitude; and he should be willing to loose his right arm in a war that would terminate in the conquest of the United States of America.

The master of the brig Brutus was treated with much politeness by captain Grassn, while on board the Letter of marque, and while ashore at Cayenne. The Letter of marque was direct from France, and her orders were positive to take all vessels from English ports; and captain Grassin observed, that if he had not sent the Brutus in for condemnation, on his return to France he should be imprisoned and tried for disobedience of the orders of his imperial majesty.

Thus the brig Brutus, while in fair trade was taken by a member of the Legion of Honor, under a decree and condemned by a member of the Legion of Honor, under a decree authorising robbery, issued by his imperial majesty Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy and Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, the Chief of the Legion of Honor and the grand Manufacturer of Kings, Princes and *Dukes*—but all his honor connected with so dishonorable an action, is but a sorry consolation to all concerned in the Brutus, from the owners down to the captain of the cambouse.

MARY PARK,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has just opened at her Store in Market Street, between Water and Front Streets, a handsome assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

consisting principally of the most fashionable articles for the Ladies. Also

GROCERIES

of various kinds, and of the best quality, all of which she will sell at as reduced prices as possible.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 20th, 1808.

Wants Imployment,

A YOUNG MAN from Philadelphia, who writes a good hand, and understands accounts, would wish to engage in an Office or Store as Clerk, or other employment; good recommendations can be produced. A few lines addressed to J. B. and left at the office of this paper will be punctually attended to.

December 14th, 1808.

WAS FOUND

On the 2d Dec. inst. near the road from Chartier's creek to Wm. Ewing's mill, a SADDLE. The owner may have it again by applying to the subscriber, proving property and paying charges.

JOHN M'ELHERAN.

Robinson township, Allegheny county, Dec. 7, 1808.

SCULLY & GRAHAM,

Have just opened, and offer for sale, at their

Store

In Market Street, next door to Z. Cramer's Book Store,

A FRESH AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,—viz:—

Young Hyson	TEAS.	Maderia Wine
Old Hyson		Sherry ditto
Imperial		Malaga ditto
Hyson Skin and		Teneriffe ditto
Souschong		Cogniac Brandy
Coffee, Rice		Jamaica Rum
Loaf & Scale Sugars		Holland Gin
Chocolate, Allspice		New E. Spirits
Madder, Redwood		Peach Brandy
Logwood & Spanish Indigo		Country Gin
Sweet and Castor Oil		Cherry Bounce and
Glue		Sugar House Molasses &c. &c.
Rappee and Scotch Snuff		JamesRiver, roll, small twist and Kentuckey Tobacco
Spanish Segars		
American Patent Shot		Best Rifle Powder
Bar and Pig Lead		Spirits of Turpentine
Read and White Lead		Looking Glasses

A well chosen assortment of

Hard ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives and Forks, Razors and Pen Knives, Cutting Knives, Handsaws and Files, Chest and Trunk Locks, Plane Irons, Butt Hinges and Screws, with a great many articles too tedious to mention.

An elegant assortment of *Ladies Slippers.* Likewise a few crates of Liverpool *Queens ware and China*, a quantity of Stone and Earthern Ware, Crowley Steel, &c. &c.

All of which articles will be sold on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or approved country produce. They continue to give the highest price for Flour, Fine and Superfine, Bran, Corn, Corn-meal, Chop'd Rye, Oats &c. and always keep on hand a supply of the above articles.

Horse feed of every kind supplied at the above store.

Stores put up for merchants and others descending the river on the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12, 1808.

NEW GOODS.

M'Candless & Cochran,

Have just received a complete assortment of

Winter Goods,

WHICH they are determined to sell at the lowest prices.

They have on hand, from Kentucky—

200 dozen BED CORDS,

100 do. PLOUGH LINES,

A quantity of Cordage for Boat Cables,

Tobacco, Salt Petre and Pig Lead—

Which they will dispose of on the most liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

To Farmers Children.

FROM 20 to 30 cents a hundred will be given, for any quantity of first rate ripe GOOSE QUILLS, by the subscriber, living in *Third Street, between Market and Wood Streets*, Pittsburgh.

MATTHEW B. LAWRIE,

Teacher.

December 20th, 1808.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on *Monday* the 9th day of January next, One Lot or Piece of Ground, situate in Noblesburgh, Fayette township, bounded by a lot the property of George Williams, Esq. by a lot the property of Isaac Richardson, and by *Mill*-street, fronting on said street, 80 feet, and extending back 160 feet; on which is erected one square log house.——Also, one other lot, bounded by the above described lot, by a lot the property of Obediah Holmes, and by *Mill*-street, fronting on said street 80 feet, and extending back 160 feet; on which is erected a cabin stable. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Isaac Richardson.

Also, a lot or piece of ground in the Borough of Pittsburgh, beginning on Second-street, at the corner of lot No. 299, thence northwardly a parallel line with Cherry Ailey, 80 feet; thence westwardly a parallel line with Second-street, 60 feet to lot No. 297, and thence by the same southwardly 80 feet, to the place of beginning: subject to 7 dollars and 50 cents ground rent annually. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John *M'*Kinney.

Also, Seventy acres of Land, more or less, in Pitt township, about twelve acres cleared, on which are erected one two story house, square log, 25 by 25 feet, one cabin, one saw mill, one grist mill and horse mill; bounded on the north by land of Johnston, on the south by land of Anthony Walters, and on the north east by the Allegheny river. Also, thirty-six acres, more or less, about five acres cleared, on which are erected one cabin, and one still house; bounded on the west by the above described land of William Bonner, on the north by land of John Johnston, and on the south by land of William Wart. Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Bonner and Charles Bonner.

Also, a lot or piece of ground in the borough of Pittsburgh, part of the lot which is marked in the general plan of said borough, No. 403, to wit: beginning on Fifth-street, at the corner of lot No. 402, and running thence towards Wood-street, 23 1-2 feet; thence by a line running parallel with *Market* and Wood streets, along King's alley, 120 feet; thence across, parallel line with Fifth-street, to lot No. 402, 23 1-2 feet; thence along same parallel line with *Market* and Wood streets, 120 feet to the place of beginning. Seized and taken in execution as the property of James *M* Candless.

Also, one hundred and ninety-nine acres and forty perches, more or less, in Deer township, on which is erected one cabin, about fifty-five acres cleared; bounded on the north by land of Col. Dunning *M*'Nair, on the west by land of Robert Thompson, and on the east by land of Robert Porter. Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Thompson.

Also, sixty acres of land, more or less, in Pitt township, on which are erected a small square log house and cabin, a small tanyard, a square log shop and frame mill house; thirty-five or forty acres cleared, and about eighty young fruit trees; adjoining lands of of Robert Galbraith on the north, Thomas Carral on the west, William Reed on the south, and Samuel Murphy on the east. Seized and taken into execution as the property of John S. Cavet and Michael Hellman.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, will be sold at the time and place aforesaid—One hundred acres of land, more or less, in St. Clair township, about thirty-five acres cleared, on which are erected a square log house, thirty by thirty-eight feet, one cabin, one still house, and one barn and stables twenty by sixty feet; bounded on the north by land of George *M*ushrush, on the west by land of John Wilson, on the south by land of David Boggs, and on the east by land of James Laughlin.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Fulton.

All which property will be sold by me.

Wm. WOODS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Dec. 14, 1808.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber about the first of December, a dark brown MARE, 4 or 5 years old, about 13 hands high, a natural trotter.—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES SEMPLE.

Pine township, Allegheny County, Dec. 15, 1808.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the commons of Pittsburgh, the latter end of August last, a chesnut Bay MARE COLT, hind feet white, a small stripe and snip in the face, rising two years old. The above reward will be paid, together with reasonable charges to any person who will deliver said Colt, at *Peebles's tavern*, Pittsburgh, or give such information that it may be had.

GEORGE KINZER.

December 20th, 1808.

NEW GOODS.

ANTHONY BEELEN,

Is now opening in addition to his FASHIONABLE STOCK of *MERCHANDIZE*, a large and fresh assortment of

CLOTHS, coatings and flannels, single and double milled cassimers, rose, point and striped blankets, patent cord, swansdown and silk waistcoating, velvets and cords, room, entry and stair carpeting, India and English rugs, calicoes and chintzes, gingham and dimities, black and coloured muslins, madras and mock madras handkerchiefs, muslins of almost every description, silk, thread and cotton laces, plain and figured mantua ribbons, plain and figured do. china, hank and stamped do. plain and figured do. mantuas, French and English sarsnets, French and India sattins, silk velvets and plushes, silk, cotton, silver and gold cords, silk cords and tassels, cotton do. do. jet, china coloured glass, metal and silk buttons for ladies dresses, plush, leghorn and lustre straw hats and bonnets, silk, leather and cotton suspenders, mens and boys fashionable hats, women and children's beaver hats, boys morocco hats and jockey caps, ostrich feathers, silk and leather gloves, plain and damask silk shawls, wide and mourning crapes, gold and silver spangles and bullion, artificial flowers and wreaths, mens, womens and childrens' shoes, black, red and yellow morocco skins, Morel's celebrated Asiatic razor strops, boot strapping, boot cord and tassels, blue and green silk and cotton umbrellas. An elegant assortment of articles in the military line, such as gold and silver epaulets, sword knots, silver and gold lace, cockades, feathers of all colours and lengths, silver and steel mounted swords, dirks, red and black morocco belts and belt plates.—A neat assortment of jewellery turtle shell, ivory and horn combs of all sizes, windsor and palm soap, cologne water, lavender and other essences and generally every article in the perfumery line, violins, plain and patent flutes, flageolets, clarinets, fifes, violin strings, music books, whole and half bound music paper, double and single brass pens, instructions for flute, fife, violin, clarinet and flageolet, a variety of new music for the piano, and other instruments. An assortment of ironmongery, stationary, queensware, china and glassware. A quantity of best green coffee, white and brown sugars, green teas, pepper, spanish cigars, Crowley, German and blister steel, spermaceti candles, spermaceti oil for wool carding and lamps, sugar house molasses, soft shell almonds, bloom, muscatel and keg raisins, figs, currants, anchovies, capers and olives. Treple F. rifle powder of *D*upont Nemour and co's manufactory on Brandywine, by the keg or single pound. Paints and colours of all kinds. Patent and family medicines, *&c. &c. &c.*

Also just received from Kentucky and Illinois, a quantity of cordage, viz. bed cords, plough lines, bed lacings, white and tarred rope, pig and bar lead, cotton, buffaloe rugs, bear and deer skins—All of which he will sell unusually low for cash or approved paper.

Pittsburgh, October 25, 1808.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber proposes to sell the following tracts of land all lying on the Monongahela river, in Washington township, county of Fayette, in the state of Pennsylvania, and about three miles from Redstone Old Fort, alias Brownsville, and adjoining the river aforesaid, No. 1, that valuable and well known tract called Hutton's Fancy, which is well improved, well watered, and very fertile,—containing 240 odd acres ——No. 2, adjoining the first, which is also well improved, well watered, very fertile, and containing 250 acres——No. 3, adjoining the first, well improved, well watered, very fertile, and contains about 270 acres——No. 4, also adjoining the first, well improved, well watered, and very fertile, and contains about 250 acres ——No. 5, within 1 and a half miles of the last, very fertile, well inproved, and well watered and contains about 250 acres. All the above plantations are under good fence, a large quantity of cleared land and a great abundance of fruit trees of all kinds and meadow, and a fine large stone still-house on the first and last places, and on the first, 4 large new stills, tubs, *&c.* which may all go together if it suits the purchaser. Possession may be had next spring, and an undoubted title given—about one third of the purchase money will be required in hand and the other payments made easy, and a considerable part taken in produce. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the first place.

RICHARD NOBLE.

Oct. 3, 1808. 11t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate o the late Charles Morgan, deceased, are requested to come forward and pay off their respective balances, before the first day of January next; and all those having demands against said estcte, are desired to present them to the subscriber, properly attested, for setdement.

JOHN MORGAN, *Executor.*

Allegheny county, Nov. 23, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the *Insurance Company of North America*, in the city of Philadelphia, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss, or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediateiy take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. It is expected that a measure so admirably calculated to give security to property, and at so trifling an expence, will be generally resorted to. Apply to the subscriber at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS WILSON, *Agent for the Insurance Co. of N. America.*

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land of 294 acres, belonging to the heirs of Alexander Craig, dec. situate on the Monongahela river, 2 miles and a half above Elizabeth town; on the premises are a good two story log house, stable and other out houses, and between 40 and 50 acres of cleared land, of which about 14 acres is meadow, and more may be made with a small expence. The quality of this land is of the first rate, the situation is excelled by few, the neihbourhood good, and places of public worship and mills convenient. The terms of payment will be made easy, and the price reasonable. For particulars of sale apply to the subscriber at Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh.

JOHN CALDWELL.

May 23, 1808. tf.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the second class of the Pittsburgh Church Lottery, have appointed William Wusthoff, one of the clerks, to settle the books of said Lottery. Therefore, all those who bought Tickets on credit, and those who had Tickets put into their hands for sale, are requested to call on the said Wm. Wusthoff, at the Post-Office in Pittsburgh, and settle their accounts, that we may be enabled to pay the prizes. All debts due said Lottery on the first of November next will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

JONN JOHNSTON }
JOHN WILKINS, } Com'rs,

Pittsburgh, September 23, 1808.

BARR IRON.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he intends keeping an assortment of

Gloninger's and Juniata Iron,

(Which Iron wss formerly kept for sale in this town by Mr. William Porter, deceased) at the Iron Store lately occupied by Mr. William Lane, on the bank of the Monongahela river, and next door to the tavern of Mr. Carr. As he shall be particular in always having on hand a good assortment, and as it will be his endeavor to supply those who may call on him, on reasonable terms, he flatters himself he will receive the favors of the public.

Merchants and others descending the Ohio, will find it to their advantage to apply to him for their supplies.

GEORGE ANSHUTZ, Jr.

Pittsburgh Oct. 26, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still-house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.

October 24, 1808.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, *&c.*

Storage and Commission.

THE subscriber, who occupies an extensive front on the south side of the public square, in the borough of Pittsburgh, has several rooms and two good cellars, in which he purposes to store produce for the country, on very reasonable terms.—His situation on the market place, will make it a matter of great convenience to such as live at a distance. He will sell on commission, and purchase for strangers going down the river. Groceries and forage of every description, domestic spirits, beer, cider and porter, he intends keeping a regular supply of.

One tenement in the above situation to rent.

JOHN D. LITTLEFORD.

August 9, 1808.

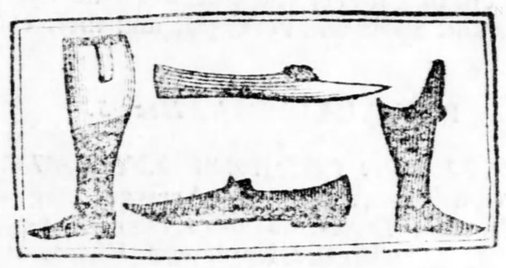
BARLEY.

FORTY-SEVEN cents per bushel, will be given for merchantable BARLEY, at the Point Brewery. A sample must be brought to the subscriber for inspection; and if approved of, the time for delivering the crop will be agreed on.

For *J. O'Hara*,

GEO. SHIRAS.

i s burg'h, Sept. 10, 1808.



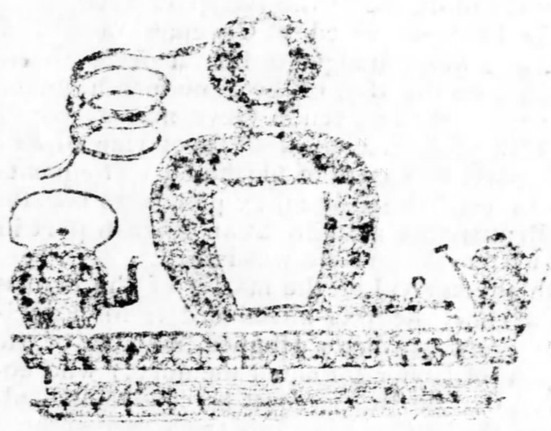
ROBERT WELSH,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.



A NUMBER OF COMPLETELY FINISHED

COPPER STILLS,

OF different sizes, from 35 to 125 gallons, made of the best Copper, by an excellent workman at the Copper-smith business, are ready for purchasers, who wish to have them immediately, at the Coppersmith and Tinplate-working Shop, in Fourth street, near the jail, and next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly John Hamsher's shop,) and now carried on by the widow EVE HAMSHER, where all kinds of COPPER WORK is made in the best and neatest manner, and at the usual low price; likewise a quantity of well manufactured

TIN WARE,

ready for purchasers, at the usual low price.

Purchasers will receive a generous discount for cash paid in hand.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, about to remove to his iron works on the Juniata, near Bedford, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has appointed Mr. GEO. SUTTON, merchant, of this place, his agent, to transact all his business—to whom he intends forwarding a constant supply of Rolled, Rod and Bar Iron, Castings, Nails &c. which he will sell low for cash or negotiable paper. All those indebted to the subscriber, will pay the same to Mr. Sutton without delay; and those having any demands, will call on him for settlement.

WILLIAM LANE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1808.

Public Notice.

Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.

Alexander M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen,
Zachariah A. Tannehill, } Exec'rs.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

Just arrived, and for Sale,

AT

T. Cromwell's Commission Store,

50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,
3 Tons of Pig Lead,
And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.

Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

JOHN HARVEY,

FULLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the *Fulling, Dying & Finishing of Cloth*, at his old established fulling mill (known by the name of Cavet's mill) on Brush Creek, where he flatters himself he will be enabled to please those who may think proper to entrust him with their work.

In order to accommodate those at a distance, he will receive cloth at the store of Mr. John Irwin in Pittsburgh, and return it to the same place as soon as finished, which will be without delay.

Westmoreland county, }
November 8, 1808. }

N. B. It has been circulated by some evil disposed person, that the subscriber had left his home, and it was uncertain when he would return again, if ever, and that cloth entrusted to him had been spoiled in the finishing; these reports are both totally unfounded, and he declares that the reporters of them are base calumniators, and defies them to make their assertions true. 6t

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TO

Farmers, Mechanicks & Laborers.

THE subscriber offers for sale, some valuable tracts of land in Allegheny, Butler and Mercer counties, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres, which he will sell on long credit for beef cattle, pork, bacon, whiskey, flour, and generally all merchantable produce of the land—and also, for articles of manufucture (especially in iron) carefully executed. He will also give immediate and constant employment and liberal wages to laborers who purchase.

Masons, Bricklayers and Carpenters, who make speedy application, may acquire land, by undertaking work in their respective trades near the town of Butler.

Apply to Dunning M'Nair, Pitt township, Allegheny county; David Dougal, Butler, and to the subscriber in Pittsburgh. THOMAS COLLINS.

July 4, 1808.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his customers in general for their past favors, and likewise informs them, that he has just received a handsome supply of the most

Fashionable Cloths, Cassimers, Moleskin and Silk Waistcoating.

Those who wish to employ him, may rely on having their work done in the latest London fashion, and neatest manner.—Orders from his customers at a distance, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN BAIRD.

Merchant Taylor.

Pittsburgh, August 24, 1808.

N. B. He has received the latest London fashions for *Ladies' Habits, Great Coats, Pelisses, Spencers, &c.* tf.

Just Published, and for sale,

At the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette,

The Farmers Almanac,

FOR THE YEAR 1809.

☞ *Merchants in town and country may be supplied, by the quantity, at 50 cents per dozen. Price single, 6 1-2 cents.*

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.